

## Test-9 Key and Explanation

1. **Ans: d**

As per the Article 324 of the constitution, "The Election Commission shall consist of Chief Election Commissioner and such numbers of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and appointment of CEC and other ECs shall, subject to provisions of any law made in that behalf by the Parliament, be made by the President."

The appointment of CEC and other ECs according to the Article 324, shall be done as per the law made by the Parliament in this regard. However, no such law has yet been made which leaves a "gap". Recently, Supreme Court had asked the centre why no enabling law has yet been framed. This leaves the appointment of such a crucial post solely to the executives (President on the advice of PM and Council of Ministers).

The constitution has not prescribed the qualifications (legal, educational, administrative, or judicial) of the members of election commission.

The constitution has **not debarred the retiring Election commissioner from any further appointment** by the government. There is also no clarity regarding the power division between the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.

2. **Ans: a**

Article 280 of the Constitution provides for a FC as a quasi-judicial body.

3. **Ans: d**

The Act (1958 Act) defines a 'prohibited area' as an area of 100 meters around a protected monument or area. The central government can extend the prohibited area beyond 100 meters. The Act does not permit construction in such prohibited areas, except under certain conditions. The Act also prohibits construction in 'prohibited areas' even if it is for public purposes.

But the Bill amends this provision to permit construction of public works in 'prohibited areas' for public purposes.

Under the bill, if there is any question related to whether a construction project qualifies as 'public works', it will be referred to the National Monuments Authority. This Authority, will make its recommendations, with written reasons, to the central government. The decision of the central government will be final

4. **Ans: a**

5. **Ans: d**

42<sup>nd</sup> amendment act added the words **Socialist, Secular** and **Integrity** to the preamble. Preamble guarantees social political and economic justice.

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by **Pandit Nehru**, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly

6. **Ans: c**

UPSC Previous question.

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

7. **Ans: c**

A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the **same session** for such removal. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (ie, a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).

The grounds of removal are two—proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

**The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure** relating to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court by the process of impeachment:

1. A removal motion signed by 100 members (in the case of Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in the case of Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker/Chairman.
2. The Speaker/Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
3. If it is admitted, then the Speaker/Chairman is to constitute a three member committee to investigate into the charges.
4. The committee should consist of (a) the chief justice or a judge of the Supreme Court, (b) a chief justice of a high court, and (c) a distinguished jurist.
5. If the committee finds the judge to be guilty of misbehaviour or suffering from an incapacity, the House can take up the consideration of the motion
6. After the motion is passed by each House of Parliament by special majority, an address is presented to the president for removal of the judge.
7. Finally, the president passes an order removing the judge.

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8. **Ans: b**

By convention, Parliament meets for three sessions in a year: the Budget session which is held towards the beginning of the year, a three-week Monsoon session (July-August) and Winter session (November-December).

The Constitution does not specifically say that when or for how many days should the Parliament meet.

Article 85 of the constitution only requires that there should not be a gap of more than six months between two parliamentary sessions. The same applies to state legislatures.

The Parliament sittings have reduced from 120 days/year to 65-70 days/year due to various reason including disruptions leading to adjournment. So The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution has recommended the minimum number of sittings for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha be fixed at 120 and 100 respectively.

9. **Ans: b**

Flexibility of the constitution is not a federal feature.

Rest of the provisions are supporting the federal form of government with a healthy centre state relation.

10. **Ans: d**

All the thirty members are from **Lok Sabha only**. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee. These members are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its own members, according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.

The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members and he is invariably from the ruling party.

11. **Ans: a**

An election **exit poll** is a poll of voters taken immediately after they have exited the polling stations. Unlike an **opinion poll**, which asks for whom the voter plans to vote, or some similar formulation, an exit poll asks for whom the voter actually voted.

12. **Ans: d**

All the statements are correct.

The bill calls for a joint sitting of the National Medical Commission, the Central Council of Homoeopathy and the Central Council of Indian Medicine at least once a year "to enhance the interface between homoeopathy, Indian Systems of Medicine and modern systems of medicine."

It has also proposed that specific educational modules or programmes for developing bridges across the various systems of medicine and promotion of medical pluralism, can be done with the approval of all the members present in the joint sitting

13. **Ans: d**

Informative

The 'States Division' of the Ministry of External Affairs has engaged the following initiative to foster cooperative federalism and external outreach of states

1. Sister City and Sister Province Agreements (Chennai and Chongqing)
2. Outreach Programmes (facilitating visits of delegations from Indian states to other countries for specific matters – attracting FDI, for instance)
3. Facilitating foreign visits of dignitaries from State Governments
4. Facilitation of visits of foreign dignitaries to India (Visit of a Governor of one of Japan's provinces to the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan)
5. Humanitarian Operations; [ Operation Rahat (Yemen) and Operation Maitri (Nepal) the division acted as a bridge by way of facilitating evacuation of Indians from those countries and sending them to their respective states in a safe and secure manner]
6. State and Provincial Leaders Forum (which will help deepen sub-national cooperation between India and associated countries)

14. **Ans: b**

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) was established in 1999 by a group of professors from the IIM Ahmedabad. In 1999, a PIL was filed by them with Delhi HC requesting for the disclosure of the criminal, financial and educational background of the candidates contesting elections. Based on this, the SC in 2002, and subsequently in 2003, made it mandatory for all candidates contesting elections to disclose criminal, financial and educational background prior to the polls by filing an affidavit with the EC.

ADR has chosen to concentrate its efforts in the following areas pertaining to the political system of the country:

1. Countering corruption and criminalization in the political process.
2. Empowerment of the electorate through greater dissemination of information relating to the candidates and the parties, for a better and informed choice.
3. Securing greater accountability of political parties
4. Promoting inner party democracy and transparency in party-functioning

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15. **Ans: c**  
Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers and the Attorney General. Attorney General is a part of Union Executive because the provisions regarding AG have been duly enshrined in Part-V (The Union) Chapter-1 – The Executive. By this definition, provisions of Comptroller and Auditor General are made in same Part V but there is a separate chapter for CAG just to imply that CAG is not part of Union Executive. Further, though AG has no executive authority; but he is also not a neutral person. He is an officer with right to be heard in every court, take part in proceedings of parliament and duty to represent Union of India in Supreme / Other courts. He enjoys the privileges of an MP.
16. **Ans: c**  
Automobile exhaust contains nitrogen compounds, carbon compounds and hydrocarbons.[just think – the gasoline is hydrocarbon – contains N,C,HC etc]
17. **Ans: c**  
A bioindicator is any biological species (an "indicator species") or group of species whose function, population, or status can reveal the qualitative status of the environment.
- They are living things and Bioindicators can be plants, animals or microorganisms
  - A bio indicator is an organism or biological response that reveals the presence of the pollutants by the occurrence of typical symptoms or measurable responses, and is therefore **more qualitative** and hence need not be quantitative.
  - On the other hand A biological monitor, or biomonitor, can be defined as an organism that provides quantitative information on the quality of the environment around it. Therefore, a good biomonitor will indicate the presence of the pollutant and also attempt to provide additional information about the amount and intensity of the exposure.
18. **Ans: d**  
Chlorosis is a condition in which leaves produce insufficient chlorophyll. As chlorophyll is responsible for the green colour of leaves, the affected plant has little or no ability to manufacture carbohydrates through photosynthesis.
19. **Ans: a**  
Ocean acidification has not resulted in fall of pH below 7. Ocean water is still basic and would take a long time before it could turn acidic. Ocean acidification is only an ongoing process. Check the keyword 'all'. There are some species which would benefit from ocean acidification: eg: growth and photosynthesis levels of certain marine phytoplankton and plant species may increase.
20. **Ans: c**  
Multi-cropping system refers to growing of food crops, fodder, and firewood crops together in field.
21. **Ans: a**  
The macronutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), sulphur (S), magnesium (Mg) the micronutrients (or trace minerals): boron (B), chlorine (Cl), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni), and cobalt (Co) [**remember like this NiCo MnMoZn CuBCL Fe – read together like a mneumonic- 'nikko manmozen cubicle fee'**]
22. **Ans: d**  
Metals like lead, zinc, arsenic, copper, mercury and cadmium in industrial waste waters adversely affect humans and other animals. [Remember- pollutant is resource out of place. Anything that can be dissolved in water can be a pollutant, if in excess. In 2013 official key UPSC even classified uranium as a water pollutant!]
23. **Ans: d**  
National parks are not focussed primarily on one species. the alteration of boundary requires recommendation from National board of Wildlife.[crystal clear definitions are given in earlier tests- brief that]
24. **Ans: a**  
When pollutants are discharged from a specific location such as a drain pipe carrying industrial effluents discharged directly into a water body it represents point source pollution.
- In contrast non-point sources include discharge of pollutants from diffuse sources or from a larger area such as runoff from agricultural fields, grazing lands, construction sites, abandoned mines and pits, roads and streets.
25. **Ans: b**  
Phytoplanktons live in both saline and freshwater ecosystems
26. **Ans: c**  
During the first twenty years of its inception the Congress was completely controlled by the liberal leaders known as the Moderates. They followed the method of prayer, petition, persuasion, representation and deputation in order to convince the government about the justness of their demands. This method was called the 'method of mendicancy'. The moderates had complete faith in the British sense of justice and therefore functioned within constitutional limits.
27. **Ans: c**
28. **Ans: a**
29. **Ans: b**

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It was said that the existing province of Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered by a single **provincial government**. **However**, the officials **who worked out the plan had also other ends in view**. They hoped to stem the rising tide of nationalism in Bengal.

30. **Ans: a**

31. **Ans: a**

Moderates wanted Rash Behari Ghosh to be president and they succeeded;

32. **Ans: d**

It was formed in 1906; The League comprised big zamindars, ex-bureaucrats and other upper class Muslims. Founded as a loyalist, communal and conservative political organisation, the League made no critique of colonialism supported the partition of Bengal, raised the slogan of separate Muslim interests, demanded separate electorate's and safeguards for Muslims in government services and reiterated all the major themes of communal politics.

33. **Ans: a**

The revolutionary young men did not try to generate a mass revolution. Instead, they decided to copy the methods of the Irish terrorists and the Russian Nihilists, that is, to assassinate unpopular officials.

34. **Ans: c**

These supported revolutionary movement; 1<sup>st</sup> two in Bengal and Kal in MH;

35. **Ans: c**

Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1903. One member of this organization Anant Lakshaman Karkare shot dead the district magistrate of Nasik. This sensational murder is known as Nasik Conspiracy Case. 27 members of the Abhinav Bharat Society were convicted and punished. Ganesh Savarkar, brother of VD Savarkar was sent to Kala Pani

36. **Ans: b**

Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful method of mass mobilisation. These samitis, generated political consciousness among the masses through magic lantern lectures, swadeshi songs, physical and moral training to their members, social work during famines and epidemics, organisation of schools, training in swadeshi crafts and arbitration courts.

37. **Ans: a**

In painting, Abanindranath Tagore broke the domination of Victorian naturalism over Indian art and took inspiration from Mughal, Ajanta and Rajput paintings. In science, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Prafullachandra Roy and others pioneered original research which was praised the world over.

38. **Ans: c**

It was decided to annul the partition of Bengal in 1911 mainly to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.

39. **Ans: b**

It was in 1911; as a sop to the Muslims whose political elites were shocked by annulment of partition; Delhi was associated with Muslim glory, but the Muslims were not pleased.

40. **Ans: d**

The movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908 and with Aurobindo-Ghosh and Bipin. Chandra Pal retiring from active politics. The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars, and failed to reach the masses-especially the peasantry;

41. **Ans: a**

1906 Calcutta.

42. **Ans: c**

43. **Ans: b**

44. **Ans: a**

45. **Ans: b**

46. **Ans: b**

It was increased; In the Provincial Councils, non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained. One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (Satyendra Sinha was the first to be appointed in 1909).

47. **Ans: b**

The Moderates supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty. Extremists supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government;

48. **Ans: b**

49. **Ans: d**

From Singapore to Vancouver. Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver. They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty. It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the

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British Government. The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914. The inmates refused to board the Punjab-bound train. In the ensuing with the police at Budge Budge near Calcutta, 22 persons died.

50. **Ans: a**  
Tilak's League was set up in April 1916 and was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar. It had six branches and the demands included swarajya, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular languages. Besant's League was set up in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city)
51. **Ans: a**  
The first ever Industry-Academia mission to accelerate biopharmaceutical development in India will be formally launched by the Cabinet Minister for Science and Technology, Earth Sciences, Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Dr. Harsh Vardhan in New Delhi on 30th June 2017. The program named Innovate in India (i3) will witness an investment of USD 250 million with USD 125 million as a loan from World Bank and is anticipated to be a game changer for the Indian Biopharmaceutical industry. It aspires to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the sector.
52. **Ans: c**  
The Supreme Court has ruled right to privacy is intrinsic to the entire fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution. The court has held that "the right to privacy is protected as intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution". The Delhi High Court had in July 2009 decriminalised consensual homosexual acts in private by declaring as unconstitutional a part of Section 377 of IPC that criminalises unnatural sex, saying "the section denies a gay person a right to full personhood." The Supreme Court chose to reverse the verdict in December 2013. Upholding the constitutional validity of Section 377 IPC, the court put the ball in the Parliament's court, saying it was for the legislature to take a call on the desirability of the controversial provision.
53. **Ans: d**  
NOTA, or 'None Of The Above', option appears at the bottom of EVM or ballot paper, below the names of all the contestants. This option allows a voter to reject all the candidates in any election. It was included in the EVMs and ballot papers by virtue of a Supreme Court judgment in September 2013 which directed the Election Commission to "make necessary provision in the ballot papers/EVMs for "None of the Above (NOTA)" option so that the electors who do not wish to vote for any of the candidates can exercise their right not to vote for any candidate without violation of the secrecy of their decision." EC on January 24, 2014, directed that the option would also apply for elections to the Rajya Sabha. Immediately thereafter, NOTA was introduced for the biennial elections to the Upper House held in 16 States on February 7 the same year.
54. **Ans: b**  
The Pink Whale Challenge is an easily accessible challenge available online that sets out daily tasks for those who participate. But this challenge is diametrically opposite to the Blue Whale suicide challenge which has been linked to many deaths. The Pink Whale Challenge 'encourages positive and generous acts and attempts to bring happiness in the participant's daily life.' The idea of the Pink Whale challenge was conceived in Brazil and the Facebook and Instagram pages where the tasks are set out already have over 3,40,000 followers. The challenge was started in April and Baleia Rosa, as it is called, has already set out 107 daily tasks for its participants.
55. **Ans: c**  
OPEC is a consortium the major oil producing countries including Venezuela, Saudi Arabia etc. OPEC sells their oil products to western countries at somewhat cheaper price. While Asian countries are largest importer of OPEC produced oil products. But OPEC sells their products to them at somewhat higher price. Asian countries are somewhat poor as well in comparison to Western.
56. **Ans: a**  
Economic Advisor Arvind Subramanian said that India should not be influenced by 'coal imperialism', where developed countries try to influence developing countries to reduce their fossil fuel consumption at a rate not in keeping with historical factors and equity. This, thus, refers to the efforts of developed countries to dilute the CBDR (Common-But-Differentiated-Responsibilities) principle.
57. **Ans: c**  
Members of Parliament will use special pens for marking their choice. Votes marked with any other pen are liable to be rejected. The ballot paper shall contain the names of the contesting candidates, but does not contain any election symbol. A candidate needs 20 electors as proposers and at least another 20 electors as seconders for his nomination. The candidate also has to make a security deposit of Rs. 15,000. A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any Local or other Authority subject to the control of any of said Governments. The Vice President is the 'ex-officio' Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. The Vice President is elected for a period of five years. There is no fixed retirement age to the Vice President and he or she can be re-elected as the Vice President for any number of times. The Vice President is entitled to receiving the salary of the Chairman of the Council of States, which presently amounts to Rs 1,25,000 per month.

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58. **Ans: d**

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is a statutory body under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, regulating the public exhibition of films under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952. Films can be publicly exhibited in India only after they have been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification. The Board consists of nonofficial members and a Chairman (all of whom are appointed by Central Government).

59. **Ans: a**

The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) was constituted in December, 2010. The Council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister and its members are Governor, Reserve Bank of India; Finance Secretary and/or Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs; Secretary, Department of Financial Services; Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance; Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India; Chairman, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and Chairman, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.

60. **Ans: b**

A Roadmap to Tackle the Challenge of Antimicrobial Resistance - A Joint meeting of Medical Societies in India" was organized as a pre-conference symposium of the 2<sup>nd</sup> annual conference of the Clinical Infectious Disease Society (CIDSCON 2012) at Chennai on 24<sup>th</sup> August. This was the first ever meeting of medical societies in India on issue of tackling resistance, with a plan to formulate a road map to tackle the global challenge of antimicrobial resistance from the Indian perspective. The intention was to gain a broad consensus and range of opinions to guide formation of the road map. The ethos of the meeting was very much not to look back but rather to look forward and make joint efforts to tackle the menace of antibiotic resistance. The Chennai Declaration will be submitted to all stake holders.

61. **Ans: b**

The Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail is a method that provides feedback to voters. It is an independent verification printer machine and is attached to electronic voting machines. It allows voters to verify if their vote has gone to the intended candidate. When a voter presses a button in the EVM, a paper slip is printed through the VVPAT. The slip contains the poll symbol and name of the candidate. It allows the voter to verify his/her choice. After being visible to the voter from a glass case in the VVPAT for seven seconds, the ballot slip will be cut and dropped into the drop box in the VVPAT machine and a beep will be heard. VVPAT machines can be accessed by polling officers only.

62. **Ans: d**

National Board for Wild Life is a "Statutory Organization" constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Theoretically, the board is "advisory" in nature and advises the Central Government on framing policies and measures for conservation of wildlife in the country. However, it is a very important body because it serves as apex body to review all wildlife-related matters and approve projects in and around national parks and sanctuaries. The National Board for Wildlife is chaired by India's Prime Minister and its vice chairman is Minister of Environment. Primary function of the Board is to promote the conservation and development of wildlife and forests. It has power to review all wildlife-related matters and approve projects in and around national parks and sanctuaries. No alternation of boundaries in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries can be done without approval of the NBWL.

63. **Ans: b**

Functioning under the control of the Ministry of Defence since 2015, the BRO is engaged in road construction to provide connectivity to difficult and inaccessible regions in the border areas of the country. Currently, the organisation maintains operations in twenty-one states, one UT (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), and neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. The BRO operates and maintains over 32,885 kilometres of roads and about 12,200 meters of permanent bridges in the country.

64. **Ans: c**

According to treaty, all the water of eastern rivers shall be available for unrestricted use in India. India should let unrestricted flow of water from western rivers to Pakistan. It doesn't mean that India can't use western river's water. The treaty says that India can use the water in western rivers in "non-consumptive" needs. Here non consumptive means we can use it for irrigation, storage and even for electricity production. (But India has not fully utilized this provision so far). The treaty allocates 80% of water from the six-river Indus water system to Pakistan. A Permanent Indus Commission was set up as a bilateral commission to implement and manage the Treaty. Though Indus originates from Tibet, China has been kept out of the Treaty. Kishanganga is in river Jhelum.

65. **Ans: d**

The four Southeast Asian economies of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. Tiger cub economy indicates that these economies are on a similar, albeit slower, growth trajectory as the original Asian tigers: Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. The tiger cub economies have significant disparity in characteristics, such as their size, development and economic growth model. Indonesia is the largest of the tiger cub economies, with a population of more than 235 million, making it the world's fourth-most populous nation, with a gross domestic product (GDP) in excess of \$500 billion. On the other hand, Malaysia has a population of only 28 million, but had per-capita GDP on a purchasing power parity basis, of \$13,800 in 2009; thrice that of Indonesia.

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66. **Ans: d**

The TFA shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third (107) WTO Members. For the implementation of the pact, the government has last year set up Cabinet Secretary-headed National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF). The TFA is the WTO's first-ever multilateral accord that aims to simplify customs regulations for the cross-border movement of goods. It was the outcome of WTO's 9th Bali (Indonesia) ministerial package of 2013.

67. **Ans: b**

Most Favored Nation is a treatment accorded to a trade partner to ensure non-discriminatory trade between two countries vis-a-vis other trade partners. The importance of MFN is shown in the fact that it is the first clause in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Under WTO rules, a member country cannot discriminate between its trade partners. If a special status is granted to a trade partner, it must be extended to all members of the WTO

68. **Ans: c**

The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Natural Gas Pipeline (TAPI) Project is a natural gas pipeline being developed by the Asian Development Bank. The TAPI pipeline will have a capacity to carry 90 million standard cubic metres a day (mscmd) gas for a 30-year period and will be operational in 2018. India and Pakistan would get 38 mscmd each, while 14 mscmd will be supplied to Afghanistan. From the Galkynysh field in Turkmenistan, the pipeline will run through Herat and Kandahar province of Afghanistan, before entering Pakistan. In Pakistan, it will reach Multan via Quetta before ending at Fazilka (Punjab) in India.

The US supports this project because it will be a good alternative to a proposed Indo-Pakistan-Iranian pipeline (IPI), which was stalled due to pressure from the US against going through with the deal, moreover gas can be used as an alternative to petrol, so perhaps it will lessen India's dependence on oil and in turn reduce its oil imports. Moreover it will help US in isolating Iran.

India has to pay a transit fee to Pakistan and Afghanistan as the pipeline passes through these nations.

69. **Ans: d**

Ramsar is a city in Iran. In 1971, an international treaty for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands was signed at Ramsar. The Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List.

70. **Ans: a**

Highest weightage is for manufacturing. (Manufacturing > Mining > Electricity).

It is released with a six week lag by CSO, under Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation.

71. **Ans: c**

Migration of females is explained by marriage in the patriarchal setup of India.

Migration of males from rural-urban is mostly due to economic reasons – in search of employment to feed their family.

72. **Ans: b**

In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice a year called 'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro'.

But in Himalayas and northwestern parts of the country, it is grown as a Kharif crop during southwest Monsoon season.

73. **Ans: D**

Forests (land use category):

It is important to note that area under 'actual forest cover' is different from area classified as forest.

The latter is the area which the Government has identified and demarcated for forest growth. The land revenue records are consistent with the latter definition. Thus, there may be an increase in this category without any increase in the actual forest cover.

74. **Ans: b**

- **Culturable Waste-Land:** Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.
- **Barren and Wastelands:** The land which may be classified as a wasteland such as barren hilly terrains, desert lands, ravines, etc. normally cannot be brought under cultivation with the available technology.
- **Current Fallow:** This is the land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. Fallowing is a cultural practice adopted for giving the land rest. The land recoups the lost fertility through natural processes.
- **Fallow other than Current Fallow:** This is also a cultivable land which is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years. If the land is left uncultivated for more than five years, it would be categorised as culturable wasteland.

75. **Ans: c**

Cotton is a tropical crop grown in Kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country. India lost a large proportion of cotton growing area to Pakistan during partition. Per hectare output of cotton is high under irrigated conditions in north-western region of the country. Its yield is very low in Maharashtra where it is grown under rainfed conditions.

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India lost large jute growing areas to East Pakistan (Bangladesh) during partition. At present, India produces about three-fifth of jute production of the world.

Sugarcane is a crop of tropical areas. Under rain fed conditions, it is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates. But it is largely an irrigated crop in India.

76. **Ans: d**

Per hectare output of most of the crops such as rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds in India is much lower than that of U.S.A., Russia and Japan. Because of the very high pressure on the land resources, the labour productivity in Indian agriculture is also very low in comparison to international level.

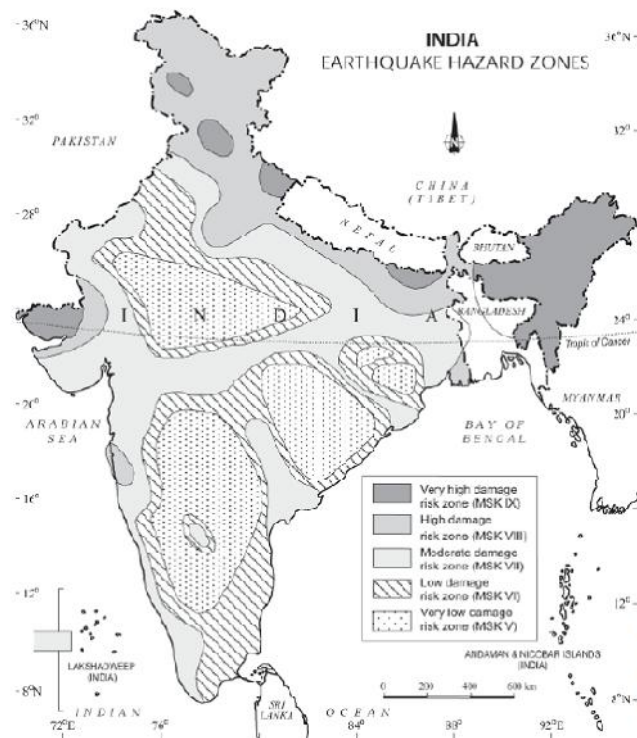
Irrigation covers only about 45 per cent of the cultivated area in India. The crop production in rest of the cultivated land directly depends on rainfall. The vast rain fed areas of the country, particularly dry lands which mostly grow coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds have very low yields.

77. **Ans: a**

The Water Footprint of a product is the volume of freshwater appropriated to produce the product, taking into account the volumes of water consumed and polluted in the different steps of the supply chain.

The NWP, 2012 calls for a system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

78. **Ans: d**



79. **Ans: C**

A ship in deep sea is not much affected by tsunami and it is difficult to detect a tsunami in the deeper parts of sea. It is so because over deep water the tsunami has very long wave-length and limited wave height. Thus, a tsunami wave raises the ship only a meter or two and each rise and fall takes several minutes.

As opposed to this, when a tsunami enters shallow water, its wave-length gets reduced and the period remains unchanged, which increases the wave height. As a result of this, the impact of tsunami is less over the ocean and more near the coast where they cause large-scale destruction. Sometimes, this height can be up to 15m or more, which causes large-scale destructions along the shores. Thus, these are also called Shallow Water Waves.

Tsunami wave travels at a speed of 800km/hr and takes 20-30 min to complete one wave cycle when it is in deep ocean. It gains height when they reach shallow waters, undergoes wave shoaling as wave energy transport velocity changes with water depth. This compresses the wave and reduces its speed to <80km/hr and wavelength to <20km

80. **Ans: a**

**Types of Droughts**



## Test-9 Key and Explanation

**Meteorological Drought:** It is a situation when there is a prolonged period of inadequate rainfall marked with mal-distribution of the same over time and space.

**Agricultural Drought:** It is also known as soil moisture drought, characterised by low soil moisture than that is necessary to support the crops, thereby resulting in crop failures. Moreover, if an area has more than 30 per cent of its gross cropped area under irrigation, the area is excluded from the drought-prone category.

**Hydrological Drought:** It results when the availability of water in different storages and reservoirs like aquifers, lakes, reservoirs, etc. falls below what the precipitation can replenish.

81. **Ans: a**

Visakhapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh is a land-locked harbor, connected to the sea by a channel cut through solid rock and sand.

82. **Ans: b**

Kochi Port, situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal, popularly known as the “Queen of the Arabian Sea,” is also a natural harbor.

Most of India’s foreign trade is carried through sea and air routes. However, a small portion is also carried through land route to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

83. **Ans: a**

Air transport in India began in 1911 between Allahabad and Naini.

Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane covering a distance of 34 km.

Indian railway has 16 zones.

Railway Zone	Headquarters
Central	Mumbai CST
Eastern	Kolkata
East Central	Hajipur
East Coast	Bhubaneswar
Northern	New Delhi
North Central	Allahabad
North Eastern	Gorakhpur
North East Frontier	Maligaon (Guwahati)
North Western	Jaipur
Southern	Chennai
South Central	Secunderabad
South Eastern	Kolkata
South East Central	Bilaspur
South Western	Hubli
Western	Mumbai (Church Gate)
West Central	Jabalpur

84. **Ans: c**

Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system.

All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels.

85. **Ans: d**

1. TISCO - Subarnarekha and Kharkai river
2. IISCO - Barakar River
3. VISL(Visvesvaraiya) - Bhadravati river
4. Rourkela - Koel and Sankh rivers
5. Durgapur - Damodar Valley Corporation
6. Bokaro - Damodar Valley Corporation
7. Bhilai - Tandula dam

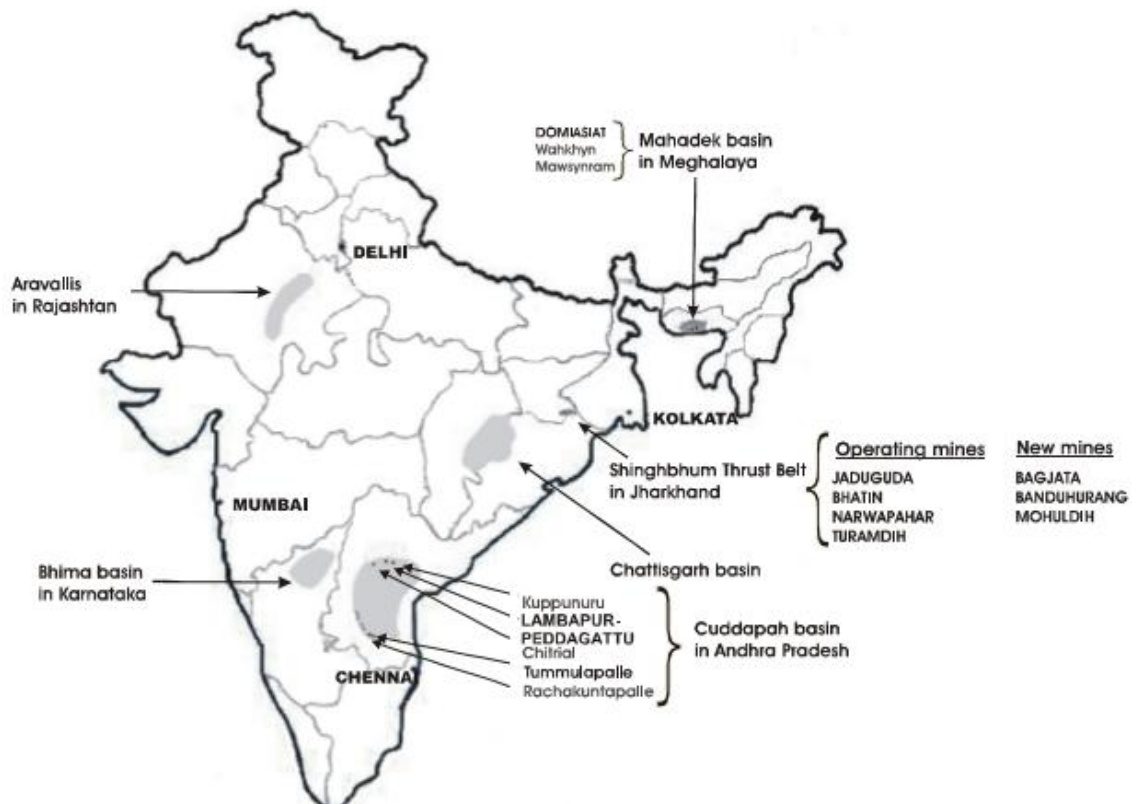
86. **Ans: c**

Cotton is a “pure” raw material which does not lose weight in the manufacturing process. So other factors like power to drive the looms, labour, capital or market determine the location of the industry.

## Test-9 Key and Explanation

At present the trend is to locate the industry at or close to markets, as it is the market that decides what kind of cloth is to be produced.

87. **Ans: c**



<http://www.ucil.gov.in/pdf/myth/Emerging%20trend%20in%20U%20mining.pdf>

Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite.

State	Monazite (Million tonnes)
Odisha	2.41
Andhra Pradesh	3.72
Tamil Nadu	2.46
Kerala	1.90
West Bengal	1.22
Jharkhand	0.22
Total	11.93

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=112034>

88. **Ans: c**

Coal occurs in rock sequences mainly of two geological ages, namely Gondwana and tertiary deposits.

About 80 per cent of the coal deposits in India is of bituminous type and is of non-coking grade. The most important Gondwana coal fields of India are located in Damodar Valley. Tertiary coals occur in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

89. **Ans: a**

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity.

90. **Ans: b**

91. **Ans: b**

**World Bank** publishes it;

## Test-9 Key and Explanation

In year 2017, for the first time ever, India has jumped 30 positions to become the 100th country in terms of ease of doing business. This was announced by the World Bank Group's latest **Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs** report in Delhi on 31, October 2017. The World Bank has attributed the change in India ranking to the sustained business reforms it has undertaken ever since Modi government took charge a little over three years ago.

92. **Ans: a**

93. **Ans: d**

94. **Ans: a**

95. **Ans: a**

**Current regulatory and technical barriers to entry**, along with **thinly traded markets**, make Bitcoin **much less liquid** than fiat currencies. It allows for the creation of secure and transparent transactions, therefore proving adept at transmitting value. Yet, as most enterprise-level financiers have pointed out, the volatility of Bitcoin greatly decreases its usefulness as a currency.

96. **Ans: c**

Order of liquidity is the presentation of assets in the balance sheet in the order of the **amount of time it would usually take to convert them into cash**; Cash- No conversion is needed; *Marketable securities*-A few days may be required to convert to cash in most cases.;

97. **Ans: b**

The balance sheets of both public sector banks (PSBs) and some corporate houses are in terrible shape and it has been a major obstacle to investment and reviving growth. **The problems faced by the Public Sector Banks are linked directly to that of the corporate sector.** During the boom years, some companies borrowed a lot of money from banks to invest in infrastructure and commodity-related businesses, such as steel, power, infrastructure etc. But now, due to slump in both these sectors, the corporate profits have hit new lows. With low profits, the corporates are not able to repay their loans and their debts are rising at an alarming level. This is the Twin Balance Sheet Problem. The corporate sector has no other option other than to cut back investments.

98. **Ans: c**

99. **Ans: a**

Other two by **World Economic Forum**.

100. **Ans: d**

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam signed on 4 February 2016, which has **not entered into force**. As the United States withdrew from it afterwards, negotiations have started on a new trade agreement called Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership